

# The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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## Home Front Control Tightened in Crisis

Byrnes Asks Congress to Authorize Greater Power to Manpower and Labor Boards

FULLER IMPACT OF WAR IS FELT

Total Mobilization of Nation's Resources Needed to Insure Complete Military Victory

The grimness and toughness of the war in Europe is being reflected on the home front in a number of ways. There are many indications that the war's greatest impact will be felt in 1945. As the year opened, the American people were given sharp reminders that victory in Europe was not yet in sight and that their optimism of a few weeks ago was unjustified. Shortages of certain foods, of gasoline and fuel oil became more acute and the people were warned that many new restrictions might be imposed in the weeks ahead.

The keynote for the new year was sounded by James F. Byrnes, director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, in a lengthy report to Congress and the President on the problems confronting the home front. He called for an all-out effort on the part of the American people. "The German counterattack through the First Army positions has convinced us that we can win this war only by the all-out efforts of the American people," Mr. Byrnes said. "We cannot do two things at once. I am convinced that we must give our undivided attention to war production until we can be absolutely confident that victory is within our grasp, our military leaders tell us that they have enough supplies, and we can afford to reduce production."

### Byrnes' Proposals

Mr. Byrnes recognized the fact that the plans for limited reconversion to peacetime production which were launched a few weeks ago were premature and had to be abandoned so that full attention could be focused upon war production. He also called for additional legislation by Congress which would enable the war mobilization agencies to keep production moving at peak efficiency until victory is in sight.

Specifically, Mr. Byrnes asked that the powers of the War Manpower Commission and of the War Labor Board be increased. He would have the Manpower Commission adopt a real "work or fight" policy, by subjecting to re-examination and possible induction into the armed forces all men previously rejected who refused to work at essential war jobs.

Even before Congress acts, Mr. Byrnes has taken a number of steps to tighten the controls over manpower. He has ordered draft boards to re-examine the status of some 300,000 farm workers between the ages of 18 and 25 who are now deferred. If the

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Controls over American manpower are being tightened

U. S. NAVY PHOTO

## A Goal for Today

By Walter E. Myer

Some time ago I was in a city with which I was unfamiliar and I was having some difficulty in locating a place to which I wanted to go. So I stopped a man on the street and asked him where this place was and how I might find it. It turned out that he didn't know. He, too, was unfamiliar with the street on which the building was located. It would have been easy, and quite proper, for him to have said he didn't know and to have gone on his way. But he did not do that. Seeing that I was a stranger in the city he made it his business to help me. He waved aside my protests, insisted on making inquiries until assured that the place had been located.

All day long I felt the influence of this man's act. I experienced an unaccustomed sense of well-being, of optimism. My spirits were lifted. Most of the time I was not conscious of the explanation of this feeling of exhilaration, but now and then I would remember pleasantly the little act of courtesy that had started my day so well. It was not that the help I had received was especially important. I have traveled quite a little and am fairly adept at finding my way about. Without assistance I could have located rather easily the place for which I was looking. The significant fact was that I had seen a stranger act as if he were a friend.

I have an idea that this man, unknown to me, felt during the day the same uplift of spirit that I did. For acts of kindness, good will, and unrequired courtesy enrich the doer as much as the recipient. All of us have experienced at times the glow of satisfaction which ever flows from friendliness and service. We appreciate and enjoy courteous and sympathetic conduct among others, even when we are not directly affected. The sight and memory of such conduct helps us to bear the fears, the worries, and anxieties that cloud all our lives during these days of war.

The courteous, the friendly, the helpful life is the civilized life. It is the finest product of culture. It pays rich and enduring benefits at all times, but it is needed most of all in times of strife and danger—times when we should all be drawn more closely together in a spirit of mutual assistance. Unfortunately, war and its attendant sacrifices and hardships tend to produce among the peoples irritations, discourtesies, and other forms of antisocial behavior. Documented evidence of this fact may be found in Pitirim Sorokin's book, *Man and Society in Calamity*. But one need not turn for evidence to such scholarly treatises. He needs but to observe the irritations of overworked and worried people on the streetcars, in the stores, in homes.

Because the trend is in this direction there is all the more reason why each of us should resolve, by power of will, to be sympathetic, understanding, and tolerant, to control our emotions, to practice tact and courtesy. Young people can see to it that they act thoughtfully and helpfully in their homes, in the classrooms, in the halls, on the athletic fields. They thus become morale builders at a time when morale needs so much to be sustained and strengthened. They contribute to the goodness of life which should be the goal of all our striving.

## AMG Makes Plans To Govern Germany

Draws upon Experiences of Military Government in Other Occupied Countries

STERN BUT JUST RULE EXPECTED

Large Measure of Responsibility Will Be Placed in Hands of People to Manage Own Affairs

The turmoil and bloodshed which spread through Greece after its liberation from the Germans, the critical economic conditions in southern Italy, and the political struggle within Belgium are a few of the indications of the difficulties which our military governments will encounter as Allied forces move into the other countries of Europe which have suffered the burden of Nazi occupation. Heavy responsibilities rest upon our occupying forces, both for supporting further military operations and for the life, health, and rehabilitation of civilian populations and their governments.

Military occupation authorities will have to plan for the rebuilding of practically every phase of civilian life. Overall plans for major policies to be applied to each nation make up only part of the task which will confront them. In every case business and industry, essential public services, agriculture and civil administration must be revived with all possible speed. This must be done, as far as possible, by the people themselves with aid and advice from the Allied military government forces.

### With Advancing Troops

Problems will not be limited to the central government, for as Allied troops advance, each village and hamlet must be converted into an efficient unit, capable of operating to support itself in a manner which will not hamper military operations in and beyond it.

Internal revolution and sustained war against an outside enemy cannot occur simultaneously. The military occupation must succeed in preventing civil strife and must at the same time lay the foundation on which the people themselves may build permanent democratic local and national governments.

The problems of military government could be solved much more easily if it were possible to lay down hard-and-fast rules to be applied in every case. Obviously this cannot be done, for every country has its own particular needs and the nature of its resistance movements, its attempts to co-operate in the struggle against the Nazis, its methods of government in the past, and the circumstances under which it was occupied must be taken into consideration. Even more important, from a military point of view, is the geographical position with regard to operations currently being carried on against the enemy.

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More! More! More!

RAY IN KANSAS CITY STAR



The too, too early bird

CARLISLE IN NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE



In the armed forces it's called "desertion"

CARKNER IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Greater Mobilization of the Home Front

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growing needs of the Army and Navy for men is not met from this source, it was pointed out, older workers in industry will have to be taken, and this will cause a serious setback to the production of needed war materials.

The manpower problem, serious enough since the beginning of the war, has become intensified during recent weeks. The bottom of the manpower barrel has been virtually scraped. At the same time, the Army and Navy are increasing their demands for men, and there is urgent need for several hundred thousand workers in critical war plants. There is no longer the reserve of unemployed to fall back upon. Many of the women who left their homes to take war jobs in 1942 and 1943 have since given them up. Other war workers, fearing the loss of work with an early end of the war in Europe, have found employment with peacetime prospects. As Mr. Byrnes pointed out, in the year following November 1943, more than a million war workers left their jobs for one reason or another.

### Powers for WMC

Mr. Byrnes believes that this situation can be at least partially corrected by giving the War Manpower Commission greater authority in compelling workers of draft age to remain at their war jobs or to take war jobs if they are now in nonessential industries. That is why he urges that the 4-F's be drafted if they refuse to take war jobs.

Another means of tightening the controls over the available manpower is by exerting pressure upon employers. Already ceilings have been placed upon the number of workers firms in less essential work may employ. In order to prevent companies engaged in nonessential activities from luring war workers with offers of good pay and permanent positions, Mr. Byrnes has ordered various measures to be adopted. Such nonwar firms may be denied priorities for materials if they employ more workers than authorized. They may not be able to obtain electricity or fuel. Thus the threat of being put out of business has been placed over them. The threat alone, it is felt, will be sufficient to prevent nonessential producers from draining labor from war plants.

The second piece of legislation requested by Mr. Byrnes in his report deals with the powers of the War Labor Board. This board, it will be remembered, was set up for the purpose of settling disputes between workers and employers. It has settled many a dispute over wages and working conditions, and, in the main, has prevented the disruption of war production by labor disputes.

But in many cases there has been open defiance of the War Labor Board and its recommendations. The proposed settlements have been rejected in some instances by workers who have gone out on strike and in others by employers who have refused to comply. The present controversy involving the Montgomery Ward Company is an example of the latter. In such cases, the government seizes the properties involved.

This procedure, in the opinion of Mr. Byrnes, is unsatisfactory, and he believes that Congress should enact a law clearly defining the authority of the War Labor Board and giving it power to enforce its decisions through the courts without resorting to seizure of the plants. Mr. Byrnes requested that Congress pass a law "that will treat the Petrillos and the Averys alike." Here he was referring to both labor and industrial leaders who have defied rulings of the War Labor Board. In the former case, James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, refused to comply with a WLB order to lift the ban on recordings, and there was nothing the board could do about it. In the second case, Sewell Avery, chairman of the board of Montgomery Ward, has twice refused to comply with the board's orders, and in both cases the Army has seized the company's properties.

If a law is passed clarifying the authority of the War Labor Board, there is less likelihood of defiance of rulings on the part of either labor or management. Presumably orders of the Board would be given to federal courts which would order them obeyed. Violations would be punished by prison sentences and fines just as other violations of the law are handled by the federal courts.

The war mobilization director has indicated that these are the minimum requirements, so far as legislation is

concerned, to enable the home front to carry out its enormous task in supplying the tools for victory. Mr. Byrnes said that he would prefer the enactment of a comprehensive national service act which would give the government broad powers over the nation's manpower but that there was not the slightest chance that such a law would be passed in Congress.

A national service act has indeed been discussed by Congress almost continuously since the day of our involvement in war. Such a measure was recommended by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress last year and again last week. The principal argument against the passage of such a law last year was that it was too late to become effective and that the manpower policy now in effect was adequate to meet the situation.

### National Service Act?

There are many who take sharp issue with this view and who urge the immediate enactment of such a measure. They rebuke Mr. Byrnes for failing to advocate it in his recent report. They say that the longer the war lasts the greater will be the need for a law which will keep men and women at their necessary jobs. To bolster their argument, they point to the scramble of war workers last summer for peacetime jobs, when it appeared that there would be an early victory in Europe.

Without a national service law, it is argued, it will be practically impossible to prevent a rush from war jobs and that it will become extremely difficult to maintain the level of production necessary to carry the Japanese war to successful conclusion. Walter Lippmann states this position forcefully in a recent column in the New York Herald Tribune:

Nothing could be more erroneous than to think that when the German war ends we can drop to a lesser effort but nevertheless just the right amount of effort, and then win the Japanese war. The moment when we cut back certain kinds of production which support the German war, it will be most difficult to maintain and increase the kind of production we need for the Japanese war. That will be the moment when the government will most desperately need the power to prevent a helter skelter exodus from the war industries.

It is usually said that it is now too late to institute universal service. But in fact the reality of the matter is that it is in the later stages of the war that universal service is most necessary. In the earlier

stages we had a great reservoir of unemployed to draw upon, we had the inducement of a high premium in the wages of war industries, we had not suffered casualties, and our minds were fixed on a war in which we had suffered an initial defeat, not upon an early victory and the prospects and anxieties of reconversion and postwar planning.

Under these circumstances, we managed quite well in material results, though not morally, under the double standard of compelling some young men to fight, and of not compelling all men and all women to serve. But we are at the end of this phase, and we are now in the most trying period of war—that climactic period when our endurance and perseverance, the capacity to put on the extra effort, is being most severely tested. In this period of the war, we need full measures, not half-measures, to sustain our energies and to discipline our spirits.

Whether the national legislators who make up the present Congress will be sufficiently swayed by arguments such as those proposed by Mr. Lippmann to enact a national service law, they are certain to concentrate their thoughts primarily upon the problems of winning the war. The new Congress opened in a sober mood, conscious of the long and hard road which lies ahead and devoid of the optimism which characterized the thinking of most of the country a few months ago. Those in charge of the war program are working on the assumption that the war will last indefinitely.

If the new Congress convened in a serious mood, the people themselves are scarcely less sober in their thinking. Although their hopes of a victory in 1944 have been shattered, they are showing a firm determination to make whatever sacrifices are necessary for victory. Most of them are settling down to the grim task of persevering to the end, realizing that their contributions are small compared to those of the men at the battle fronts.

The burden of war will weigh more heavily upon the home front during this fourth year than in any of the previous three years of struggle. But the people can give little thought to reconversion so long as the casualty lists are becoming longer. They will bear, without complaint, the inconveniences of growing shortages of many goods, of continued high taxes, of greater demands upon their energies, when they reflect that they have been spared the horrors of war which our fighting men and the civilian populations of our Allies are experiencing month after month.



# Military Government

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For example, military government in North Africa, where within four days the local governments of most of the area occupied had voluntarily given their support to the Allied forces, was largely a matter of integration and determination of policy. Sicily presented quite different problems, as did southern Italy. In spite of the fact that Italy became a cobelligerent, it gave us our first experience in dealing with a captured enemy territory.

Local government came slowly in Italy. France, on the other hand, had a central government ready at hand, and it was able to take over from the top down because of the activity of the French resistance forces which worked within the country and De Gaulle's success in working with them from the outside prior to the actual invasion. The Belgian government-in-exile had trained civil administrators who were able to take over within a few days of military occupation.

## Test in Germany

All our experience in the countries mentioned will not be enough to provide us with tested formulas for the new problems we will face as we move into Germany. The occupation of the stronghold of Nazism, the principal enemy country in the European war, is of the utmost importance and the difficulties which it presents are countless.

The nature and form of Nazism, a source of infection since 1933, have rotted the very fibers of individual responsibility among the rank and file of the German people. Not only have those who will be left in occupied cities been without experience in government and administration, but they will be accustomed to Nazi methods of government by force and will have to be convinced that efficiency can result from a democratic approach to their problems.

Where will our troops find Germans to be trusted in government posts? The Nazi party has held the reins for so long and has been so ruthless in weeding out opposition that very few men will have clean records acceptable to our military authorities. Goebbels has for months been instilling fear of Allied retribution in the minds of civilians, so that many will move back with the enemy armies into Germany, thus leaving only the very old and the very young who are unable to provide much assistance but who must be assured food, shelter, and clothing.

The many plans put forward for the future treatment of Germany are not at the moment the concern of the Allied Military Government units, known as AMG, the specially trained men whose work comes under the section of the Army known as G-5. They constitute the shock divisions of the Allied Control Commission, which is in turn under the Combined Committee for Military Government. The commander of the theater of operations is responsible for these troops, but the planning is done months before under the direction of the Combined Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington.

In order to see the actual operations of military occupation, let us follow the occupying forces into Aachen, the first German city of any size to be captured by our troops.

Supreme legislative, judicial, and executive authority in this area is vested in General Dwight D. Eisenhower. His first proclamation made clear that the purpose of the occupation would be the eradication of Nazism and German militarism. He announced that all military and party leaders, Gestapo men, and others suspected of war crimes and atrocities would be tried and if found guilty, punished as they deserved. All persons within the occupied territory were ordered to obey immediately and without question all the enactments and orders of the military government. He warned that resistance to the Allied forces would be ruthlessly stamped out.

All German courts and educational institutions within occupied territory were suspended, and military government courts were established for the punishment of offenders, with the promise that criminal and civil courts and educational institutions would be authorized when conditions permitted.

At the same time, all German officials were charged with the duty of remaining at their posts until they received further orders, and were made responsible for obeying and enforcing all orders or directions of military government or the Allied authorities addressed to the German government or the German people. This applied to all officials, employees, and workers of all public undertakings and utilities and others engaged in essential work.

With Eisenhower's proclamation as their "constitution," AMG went to work. Its members had moved forward with the combat troops, bringing their own equipment—jeeps,



American Army officers selected for positions with AMG are given thorough training at special schools in this country

motorcycles, trucks, and the supplies which they needed to take over the city. They carried proclamations, money and postage stamps printed in advance, in German.

The first problem in Aachen was to get the water supply restored, then the electrical and sewerage systems. When AMG entered the city to take over, it encountered only scattered civilians, so Army engineers began the work of clearing the debris from the streets so that Allied military traffic could continue. They also undertook the restoration of the telephone system, which was later made the responsibility of German civilian laborers. Although the temporary evacuation of the city made it a military necessity for our forces to take the initial steps in reconstruction, the policy of our military government is to give nothing to the German people but strict justice.

## In Refugee Camps

This policy was carried out in the refugee camps where over 6,000 of Aachen's civilians were being sheltered. No American food was used. German butchers were sent out to slaughter cattle wounded in the fighting. Coffee and other staples were brought from captured German army stores at Liege. These, which included large stocks of flour and sugar, belong by military law to the United States, since our troops captured them. Our Army may use what it needs, but at present it is expected that there will be plenty left over to feed the civilians who remain behind. They will have to pay for the food, however, through

their city officials. There are plenty of cattle in the Aachen area which will furnish meat and milk for those who need it.

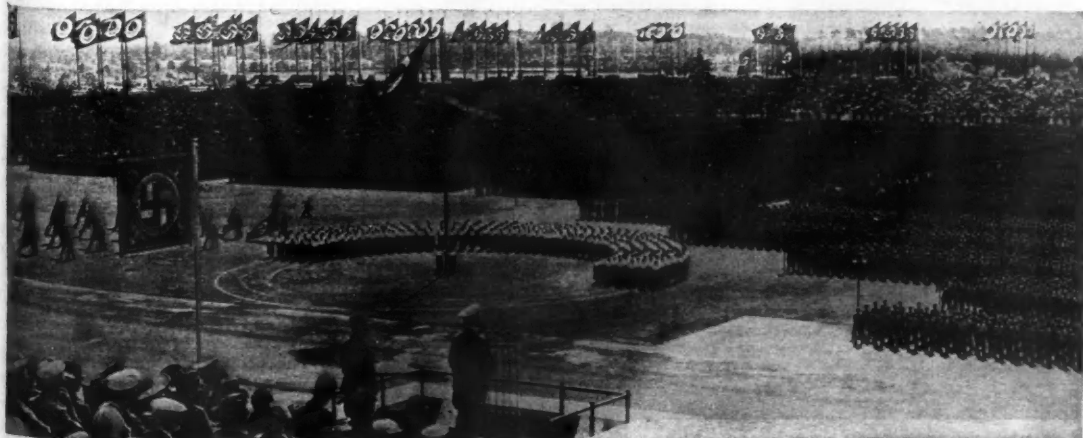
The refugee camps were peopled by Germans who refused to obey the Gestapo order to evacuate Aachen, but it was still necessary for the American authorities who supervised the native camp committee's representative government to search out German soldiers disguised as civilians.

On October 19, the occupation of Aachen was complete. Ten days later, an anti-Nazi lawyer, 40 years old, was sworn in as mayor. He took his oath of office before the American flag and swore to perform the duties of his office conscientiously, obey all orders of the military government, and not to act in any manner prejudicial to the military government. He became mayor of a city with a normal population of 166,000 which had shrunk to 3,000. By January 1, 1945, it had gradually risen to 15,000.

The military government in Aachen was set up by Major Thomas F. Lancer, a member of the New York State Police in peacetime, who has a law degree from St. John's University in Brooklyn, New York. Major Lancer worked with a staff of 15 officers and a military police force whose first task was to prevent looting by civilians and to guard German army stocks left in the city. He set up three occupation courts to try offenders, with himself as president of a general court that has the power to inflict the death penalty, subject to review by General Eisenhower.

From the few civilians remaining in Aachen the Americans were able to choose a board of temporary city commissioners, after having carefully investigated their political affiliations, business, age, education, and position in the community. About 80 German civilians were investigated and put on fixed beats to act as police. They check passes and enforce the sunset-to-sunrise curfew and blackout. Eventually there will be teams of one German and one American MP covering the city.

Aachen offers but one example, on a very small scale, of the big problems which will confront those who will be responsible for administering the civil affairs of Germany as more and more of that country falls into Allied hands. Upon their shoulders a great responsibility has been placed, for they will be laying the foundations upon which the future Germany will be built.



One of the objectives of our military government in Germany will be to destroy the Nazi party. Above, one of the annual rallies of the party at Nuremberg.

# The Story of the Week



The Pacific theater

## The War Fronts

As we go to press, the Allies are once more on the offensive against Germany. On the western front, our armies are slowly beating back the great counterattack begun in Belgium and Luxembourg a month ago. In the east, the new Russian winter drive is threatening the German hold on eastern Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Austria.

But the importance of the German counteroffensive should not be underestimated. Much hard fighting must be done before we regain the positions we held before it began, and it is likely that the drive has prevented us from opening a winter offensive of our own. The replacement of General Bradley by General Montgomery as commander of the First and Ninth Armies shows how seriously the high command has taken our losses.

Also, the bitter battles of the last few weeks have proved that the Germans are still much stronger than we had thought. They have more planes now than they had on D-Day. They have a number of new secret weapons, including several types of rocket planes and bombs never previously used. Even their supplies of troop reinforcements are larger than we had expected.

It is believed that the Germans have been able to amass such strength by putting their factories underground where they are out of reach of our bombers. The V-weapons are said to be manufactured in underground plants in Czechoslovakia. Production of planes and synthetic gasoline is reported continuing underground in Germany itself. Many observers believe, on the strength of these things, that Germany may be able to hold out for months.

In the Far East, our efforts are still concentrated on the Philippines. Heavy bombing and large-scale destruction of such enemy ships as come within our range are now preparing the way for a major push on Luzon Island, key to control of the entire archipelago.

## The New Congress

Before a new Congress can begin its work of legislating, it must choose officers and name members to the various committees in each house. This year, the choice of officers caused little excitement, with both parties in the House and Senate returning last ses-

sion's officers to their posts. Attention was centered on the choice of members for the most important committees.

In the Senate, the Foreign Relations Committee, which will have much to do with the approval of treaties ending the war and providing for American participation in a world security organization, is the key committee. Thus far, one internationalist, Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, and one avowed isolationist, Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, have been named to fill vacancies on the committee.

In the House, the most important decision relating to committees made the old Dies Committee on Un-American Activities a permanent body. Under Dies, the committee was temporary. In spite of the widespread controversy caused by the committee's activities, a group of representatives of both parties backed its continuance on a full-time basis.

## Poland and the Big Three

Basic differences of opinion among the Big Three United Nations were highlighted recently when Russia accorded formal recognition to the Lublin government of Poland. When they learned of the Russian move, Britain and the United States reaffirmed their support of the London government-in-exile currently headed by Socialist Premier Tomasz Arciszewski.

Britain and the United States are not entirely agreed on alternatives to the Soviet solution of the Polish problem. While favoring the London government over the regime sponsored by Moscow, the British have endorsed Russia's territorial demands on Poland, to which Premier Arciszewski's government is still firmly opposed. The American position is that no territorial or governmental changes which do not accord with the freely expressed will of the Polish people are acceptable.

Poland is only one of the problems the Big Three must iron out, however.

Also threatening Allied unity are differences of opinion on the future of Greece, Yugoslavia, and Italy. President Roosevelt has indicated that these problems will be attacked shortly when he meets with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. While the time and place of the meeting are still secret, and are scheduled to remain so until after its conclusion, the President has made it clear that the meeting will take place as soon as possible.

Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin will also give considerable attention to strictly military questions at the coming conference. Besides discussing the coordination of their efforts to finish the war in Europe, they will plan their future Pacific strategy. Russia's role in this phase of the war is still a matter of conjecture, but many observers expect the Red Army to see action in the Far East before the year is out.

## Greek Regency

A flying visit from British Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Minister Anthony Eden and the installation of both a new cabinet and a new regent have thus far failed to settle the bitter civil war in Greece. At this writing, the ELAS, military arm of the radical Greek political group known as the EAM, is still battling British troops in Athens.

Trying desperately to force the EAM to fall in with his plans, Churchill brought about the replacement of Premier Papandreou's government by a new cabinet under the leadership of General Nicholas Plastiras. The new cabinet, composed of moderate and conservative ministers, will be broadened to include representatives of the ELAS if it will come to terms. At the same time, Churchill arranged to have Archbishop Damaskinos, head of the Greek Orthodox Church, made regent—the temporary equivalent of a king—in place of the unpopular King George II who is now in exile in London.

The ELAS, however, refuses to disarm until it is assured that the monarchy will be abolished and that a liberal government will be installed. The British claim that they will accept any government chosen by the Greek people once free elections have been held, but insist that the Plastiras cabinet and the regent remain in

power as the interim government. Our State Department is still hostile to the idea of British intervention in what we regard as a purely domestic affair for the Greeks, and in Britain itself many liberals criticize Churchill's policy as reactionary and imperialistic.

## Pressure on Switzerland

Although Switzerland has promised not to harbor escaping Axis leaders, her wartime policy as a whole is seriously disapproved by the United Nations. A few months ago, Russia refused to attend the world air conference because Switzerland, called pro-



DONALD M. NELSON, former chairman of the WPB, now head of a special mission to increase war production in China, reads his official appointment, signed by Chiang Kai-shek, as high economic adviser to the National Government of China.

Fascist by the Soviet government, was to be represented. Now the United States and Britain are accusing the Swiss of aiding the Nazis.

Our State Department and the British Ministry of Economic Warfare charge the Swiss government with economic support of the German war effort. Switzerland has been sending Germany machine tools, precision instruments, and other products. She has permitted the Germans to send coal and other supplies through her territory to the fighting fronts in Italy. And United Nations leaders suspect that she has allowed Nazi leaders to lodge their financial resources in her banks.

To British and American protests against these things, the Swiss reply that, surrounded by Axis territory, they must trade with Germany or face disaster. They contend that the Allies have not allowed food or other goods to reach Switzerland through liberated France. They protest, too, that war materials are excluded from their trade with Germany. These answers are not satisfactory to our government or that of Britain, however. Both are convinced that the Swiss have the supplies they need or can get them from Spain and Portugal and both are determined to take strong steps to force the Swiss government to change its present course of action.

## Gains for China

The people of China are still hard pressed by the enemy, worn by poverty and hardship, and disunited politically. But in recent weeks there have been signs that their situation is improving.

On the political side, the promise of



CONGRESSIONAL BIG THREE. On the eve of the opening of Congress, leaders conferred at the White House with President Roosevelt on legislative plans: Vice-President-elect Harry S. Truman (center), Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (left), and House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (right).



better things ahead came with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's pledge that constitutional government will be introduced in China before the end of the war. Up to now, the undemocratic character of the government has been one of the chief sources of friction between Chiang's party, the Kuomintang, and other Chinese political groups, particularly the Communists.

Militarily, China's situation is improving as a result of Allied gains in Burma. Chinese and American troops are pushing the Japanese back throughout northern and western Burma and, as we go to press, they are almost within reach of the Ledge-Burma road. Fleets of American trucks loaded with war materials are waiting west of the Himalaya mountains to rush supplies to China's armies as soon as the road can be wrested from the enemy.

Our Growing Navy

Our Navy has been the most powerful in the world for some time, but it is still growing. According to recent reports by Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King and Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, it now boasts a total of 61,045 ships of all kinds, weighing almost 12,000,000 tons.

These include 1,167 major warships—more than three times the 322 the Navy had at the beginning of the war. Of these, 23 are battleships, 26 are aircraft carriers, 60 are escort carriers, 63 cruisers, 418 destroyers, 496 destroyer escorts, and 249 submarines.



**FORGOTTEN FRONT.** In Italy, near the front lines, the American high command maps future operations. Left to right: Maj. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, chief-of-staff to General Clark; Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of Allied forces in Italy; Lt. Gen. Lucien K. Truscott, commander of the Fifth Army; and Brig. Gen. Don E. Carleton, chief-of-staff to General Truscott.

The Navy has also 54,206 landing craft and about 37,000 planes.

Already \$66,000,000,000 has been spent to build, outfit, and man these



**HITLER'S "PEOPLE'S ARMY."** Members of the German Volksturm parade in Berlin. The Nazis have recruited young and old to meet their growing military needs.

ships and planes. Unfortunately the present rate of increase in the Navy is somewhat slower than it has been up to now. Manpower shortages are responsible for the slowing down of naval production. Completion of some carriers and cruisers has been delayed as much as nine months because of lack of labor in the shipyards and many other vessels are still in action though long overdue for repairs because there are not enough men to take care of them.

Challenge to the Pollsters

How accurate is a public opinion poll? This is a hard question to answer, for on most questions public opinion is never tested in any other way. Usually, however, the pollster who can accurately foretell election results is considered reliable.

But sometimes even this is not enough. Although Dr. George Gallup, head of the American Institute of Public Opinion, predicted President Roosevelt's November victory over Governor Dewey, he was recently charged by Representative Clinton Anderson, chairman of the House Campaign Expenditures Committee, with coloring his figures in order to influence the outcome of the election.

Testifying before the House Campaign Expenditures Committee, Gallup admitted that he had adjusted his original calculations two per cent in favor of Governor Dewey. In justifying himself, he explained some of the pollster's problems. To say which of two men will win an election, it is necessary to take into account more than the mere opinions of a representative sampling of the population. Not all of those eligible to vote will actually do so on election day, and the public opinion sampler must guess how many will vote and in what parts of the country. He must also allow for last minute changes of opinion, for the weather, and for the operation of a hundred other unmeasurable factors. Thus a poll on an election can never be completely accurate. But, as Dr. Gallup said in his defense, no scientific poll, including his own, was more than 1.1 per cent wrong in forecasting the civilian vote last November.

Dictatorship in Brazil

Because the rise of dictatorship in Argentina brought with it anti-United Nations policies, it is easy for us to make the mistake of thinking that

throughout South America these two go hand in hand. But this is not the case, and Brazil is perhaps the best example of a South American country fighting wholeheartedly on our side yet run as a dictatorship at home.

Recently there have been new evidences of the harshly undemocratic way in which President Getulio Vargas rules Brazil. An underground political party, the National Democratic Union, has been gathering strength for an attempt to oust Vargas. A short time ago, however, Vargas cracked down on it, imprisoning five of its most important leaders. Two are men who helped put him in power in 1930 and two others were editors of pro-democratic newspapers.

There is still substantial opposition to the government which has not been quelled, however. Oswaldo Aranha, former foreign minister of Brazil who was driven from office last summer, is still at large and reported working with the democratic movement. Air General Eduardo Gomes, said to be the presidential candidate of the underground, is also free.

Questions from the News

1. What are some of the duties and responsibilities of James F. Byrnes?
2. What recommendations did he make for legislative action to provide fuller mobilization of the home front?
3. What steps have recently been taken to tighten manpower controls?
4. Give the principal argument of those who oppose the enactment of a national service act at this time. Of those who favor such a law.
5. How many war workers left their jobs in the year after November 1943?
6. Why will those responsible for military government encounter greater difficulties in Germany than in other occupied countries?
7. Tell some of the measures adopted by the AMG units which went into the city of Aachen after the occupation.
8. Identify the following in the Greek crisis: Papandreou; Plastiras; Damaskinos.
9. What important political promise has Chiang Kai-shek made to the people of China?
10. How large is East Prussia and what are its principal resources?

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Pronunciations

- Damaskinos—da-mahs-kee'noes
- Königsberg—ku'neeks-bairg—H as in burn.
- Kuomintang—gwo-min-tahng'
- Papandreou—pah-pahn-dray'oo
- Plastiras—plahs-tee'rahs

S M I L E S

"Did the school play have a happy ending?"  
"Sure! Everybody was glad when it was over."

★ ★ ★  
"Wow! Wow! Wow! Wow!" howled the future baseball captain from his cradle.

"Four bawls and I walk," sighed his father, slipping out of bed.

★ ★ ★  
Teacher: "If you had 12 cents in one pocket, and 17 cents in another pocket, what would you have?"

"Little boy: "Somebody else's pants on."

★ ★ ★  
"What's a censor?"  
"A person who sticks his 'no's' into other people's business."



**"Curtis! You've got to forget that you were a supply sergeant!"**

"What's the matter, Jenkins? Can't you satisfy this customer?" snapped the shoestore manager.

"No, sir," replied the salesman. "He wants two shoes that squeak in the same key."

★ ★ ★  
Lady: "Do you pronounce the name of this stone 'turkoise,' or 'turkwoise?'"  
Jeweler: "The correct pronunciation of that stone of yours is 'glass.'"

★ ★ ★  
New resident: "I hear that the village boasts a choral society."  
Old inhabitant: "Well, we don't boast about it—we suffer it in silence."

★ ★ ★  
First tramp: "The lady in the house offered me a meal, but there was a cord attached to it."  
Second tramp: "You mean a string?"  
First: "No, a cord of wood."

★ ★ ★  
"Sergeant Brown always makes things w ree than they are."  
"A pessimist, eh?"  
"No, he's the company cook."

★ ★ ★  
Teacher: "Name three collective nouns."  
Pupil: "Flypaper, waste basket, and vacuum cleaner."

★ ★ ★  
Sentry: "Halt! Who goes there?"  
Soldier: "You wouldn't know me, soldier. I just blew into camp yesterday."

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## The Democratic Process

# War Powers of the American President

WITHIN the last few weeks, the government of the United States has seized the property of an important corporation. It has decreed that more men will be inducted into the Army and Navy. And it has frozen production of civilian goods at present levels. Congress was not involved in any of these actions. All flowed from the President through administrative agencies responsible directly to him. Some of the agencies were created by Congress, others have been set up by the President under his sweeping war powers.

In normal times, the fact that the

ship are under the President's control in wartime because of his position as Commander-in-Chief. Many things which would normally be unconstitutional are within his power when he is meeting the demands of a military emergency.

But not all the President's war powers relate to the strictly military aspect of a war situation. Many more involve the home front. Most of these are granted by Congress in laws such as the Second War Powers Act, under which President Roosevelt has introduced the home front controls of this war. The others are justified by the

might do affecting the Army or Navy.

Later, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing the slaves in all the states of the Confederacy. Recognizing that he had no constitutional right to do this, Lincoln justified his action as a military measure, calculated to deprive the enemy of one of his most valuable resources. President Lincoln also went outside his legal authority in launching the reconstruction program in conquered areas of the south.

Although Lincoln wielded greater power than any President preceding him, even he had far less authority

President Roosevelt exercises all of Wilson's powers and many more. The greater part of his authority derives from the Second War Powers Act, which Congress passed shortly after the country went to war and renewed at the end of last year. This act gives the Chief Executive control over the nation's resources by, first of all, empowering him to set up a system of priorities for strategic raw materials.

Through the priority system, he sees to it that industries making war goods are supplied with raw materials. The priority system is also a weapon, for the President can penalize industrialists who fail to follow his edicts by withholding priorities from them. Recently, for example, President Roosevelt threatened to deny priorities to industrialists found by the War Manpower Commission to be hoarding excess supplies of labor.

The Second War Powers Act also gives the President authority to allocate any scarce materials whenever he judges it necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. Price control, rationing, and all of the other government restrictions affecting our economic resources are justified under this provision.

### Power Over Labor

The President's war powers also afford him considerable authority over labor. The Second War Powers Act was interpreted to permit the President to set up the War Labor Board, which handles disputes arising between workers and employers in war production plants.

Over workers as individuals, the President's greatest power is his control of Selective Service. The threat of the draft has been used to control manpower on a "work or fight" basis for some time, and is even now being renewed in an attempt to meet current labor shortages in important war plants.

In renewing the Second War Powers Act, Congress placed one restriction on the President's powers. The Act as it is to apply for the rest of this year provides that individuals or corporations cut off from supplies of critical war materials by the edicts of the War Production Board, the OPA, or any of the other agencies involved in regulation of the home front may have the agencies' decisions reviewed by the courts. Previously, the activities of these agencies were checked only by the President. Congress could reach them only by cutting their appropriations. Since the need for these agencies in some form was recognized, Congress was forced to use its power to cut appropriations very cautiously. As a device for criticizing rather than destroying them, this power was almost useless.

Although for most of our wartime Presidents the greater part of the war power has been embodied in laws passed by Congress, the limits of what a wartime President may and may not do have never been clearly defined. The Constitution makes it clear that in times of emergency, the ordinary rules of government may be suspended. It is generally accepted that if the country is in danger, it is both the right and the duty of the President to do everything he can to meet the situation whether he has been specifically authorized or not.



President Lincoln reading the Emancipation Proclamation to his cabinet

Chief Executive can take such drastic action without consulting Congress would seem evidence that the country had become a dictatorship. But all these things and many more are accepted under our system of government in wartime, for the Constitution has been interpreted to permit the delegation of vast war powers to the President when the security of the nation is threatened.

A wartime President derives his basic authority from the constitutional provision making him Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. Although Congress has the duty of raising the money and providing the forces for carrying on war, it is the President who actually controls the armed services. With the consent of the Senate, he appoints all top commanders. He may dismiss unsatisfactory officers or shift their commands, and he has the right to send our troops and ships anywhere he sees fit.

The President has almost exclusive control over courts-martial. He has the power to proclaim martial law and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, which provides that no person shall be imprisoned until he is informed of the charges against him. When foreign territory has been conquered, it is the President who makes the key decisions about military government. He decides what is to be done with enemy aliens. Even such things as censor-

ship shall do whatever is necessary to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Especially with regard to the President's war powers, the Constitution was loosely written so that it might be adapted to varied situations. In the early part of our history, even a wartime President had limited authority. But each of our wars has seen the President exercising more and more power until today President Roosevelt may regulate almost any aspect of life throughout the country if he feels that doing so will help win the war.

### Unauthorized Emergency Moves

Actually, our war Presidents have often done things they had no specific authority to do because the situation seemed to make them necessary. In most cases, Congress has stepped in later to legalize their actions.

During the Civil War, for example, President Lincoln did this several times. Although the Constitution gives Congress the exclusive power to raise and support armies, he ordered the size of the Army increased. Then, although Congress had made no appropriation, he had the Secretary of the Treasury pay out \$2,000,000 to cover the cost of supplies for the enlarged forces. The Congress upheld these actions by giving blanket authorization for almost anything the President

than Woodrow Wilson, President during the First World War. It was Wilson who first exercised extensive controls over the nation's economy through his war powers.

Acts of Congress empowered Wilson to regulate our foreign trade, to take over and operate essential industries, to requisition foods, fuels, and other supplies needed in the war program, to fix prices, and to regulate foreign business operating in this country. Under Wilson, a Committee of Public Information, a War Industries Board, and a Food Administration—parallels of our own OWI, WPB, and WFA—were set up. There were also other federal agencies to control fuel, trade, and many other aspects of the economy. Over all of them Wilson had complete control both as to policy and as to administration.

Although President Wilson never had occasion to take over an industry because of an unsettled labor dispute as President Roosevelt has in the cases of the coal mines and the Montgomery Ward Company, he used his power to seize and operate industry in the course of the First World War. When the railroads were found unable to handle the great load of wartime transportation under private management, the government assumed control of their operation, handing them back to their owners after the emergency situation was past.



# Historic East Prussia

OF all the territorial problems facing postwar peacemakers, few will be as difficult as that of East Prussia. This province has been since the last war an isolated island of German soil, a perennial trouble spot in Europe's politics. An area about twice the size of New Jersey, with a prewar population of about two and a half million, it has been split from the rest of the Reich by the famous "Polish Corridor." This was a strip of territory known as Pomerania, granted by the Treaty of Versailles to the newly created Polish state in order to give that nation an artery and outlet to the Baltic Sea.

No sooner had the First World War ended than German scholars began marshalling every scrap of evidence which would argue for a return of the Corridor to Germany. The isolation of East Prussia continually rankled in German hearts, and served as Hitler's pretext for the attack on Poland in September 1939, which precipitated the present war.

No one knows what will be done with East Prussia this time. It has been proposed, as one solution, that part or all of this German province be given to Poland as indemnity for German crimes and as compensation for the eastern third of Poland which Russia plans to take (see last week's issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER). Both Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin have indicated that they may support such a plan.

Actually East Prussia is not a rich area. It is a bleak, barren, and un-

friendly country, handicapped by a cold climate and poor, sandy soil. Serfdom was abolished there only about a century ago, and most of the population consists of peasants who still live on large feudal estates, under the most backward social and economic conditions.

To the north, East Prussia is made up largely of rolling plains, fringed on the Baltic coast with sand dunes. Here lives the bulk of the population. It is largely of German blood, although in the extreme west are to be found considerable numbers of Poles, and in the north and east of this area are pockets of Lithuanians.

To the south rises plateau country, with timbered hills reaching heights of over a thousand feet. This region is studded with small lakes and swamps. Here live mainly Masurians, a people of Slav stock who are distant relatives of the Poles.

The economy of this German province is predominantly agricultural—in spite of the poor soil this is Germany's best potato country. Rye, oats, and flax are also grown. There is some grazing of horses and cattle, and fishing in the lakes; the forests of the south provide timber. What little industry there is is centered in Königsberg, capital and largest city, and in Tilsit, Elbing, and Insterburg.

In German eyes East Prussia is important as a symbol of German might and strength. It was long part of Germany's largest and most powerful state—the one which unified the German Empire and provided it with the



The prewar Polish Corridor separated East Prussia from the rest of Germany

Hohenzollern emperors. The Teutonic Knights—the militant Germans who first ruled this land and terrorized the surrounding countries—were the direct ancestors of the present-day military aristocrats who for generations have controlled Germany and warred on her neighbors. These are the Junkers, despotic, reactionary landholders who still own nearly half the area of East Prussia in estates of over 250 acres.

From East Prussia and from the

Junkers have come many of the dangerous fanatics and vicious ideas of modern times. Here is the breeding place of the idea that the Germans are the "master race," destined to oppress the inferior peoples of eastern Europe. Here is the home of many of Germany's top military leaders.

The militarism of Prussia has so dominated Germany's history that the very word Prussianism has come to mean arrogance, ruthless discipline, and brutal conquest.

NOTE TO TEACHERS: Tear off here in case it is desired to save this test to give at a later date. This test covers the issues of September 11 through January 8. Answer key and supplementary directions in THE CIVIC LEADER for January 15.

## The American Observer Semester Test

**PART ONE. NEWSMAKERS.** Eight men and women who have been prominent in recent news are identified in the first eight test items below. Their pictures appear at the bottom of the page. For each identification find the picture of the person identified and place that picture's number in the space on your answer sheet corresponding to the number of the test item. (One picture number will not be used.)

1. United States Ambassador to China
2. Prime Minister of one of the United Nations
3. Labor leader, very influential in the 1944 presidential election
4. Defeated candidate for the vice-presidency
5. Member of the President's cabinet since 1933
6. Member of Congress who has served for many years
7. Member of Congress elected for the first time in November 1944
8. An American recalled from China because of his personal differences with China's president

**PART TWO. MULTIPLE CHOICE.** In each of the following 14 questions and incomplete statements, select the answer which you think is correct and write its number on your answer sheet.

1. Allied leaders are most completely agreed on the principle that after the war Germany should (1) be partitioned into several separate countries, (2) have the same boundaries she had in 1939, (3) be occupied by Allied troops, (4) be forced to agree to final peace terms as soon as possible after she stops fighting.
2. In order to maintain prosperity after the war, Canada must have either increased foreign trade or (1) a larger population, (2) greater industrialization, (3) more territory, (4) high protective tariffs.

3. The federal government has promised that every veteran of the present war will receive (1) a free four-year college education, (2) a job in the federal civil service, (3) a small monthly pension for the rest of his life, (4) help in finding a job.

4. What do William Clayton, Archibald MacLeish, and Nelson Rockefeller have in common? They are all (1) former executives of "big business" now serving the government, (2) noted chiefly as poets, (3) ambassadors representing the United States in foreign countries, (4) assistant secretaries of state.

5. In general, which of the following members of the House of Representatives is most likely to become chairman of an important congressional committee during the present session? (1) Mr. W. of Alabama, serving his seventh consecutive term, (2) Mr. X, a personal friend of President Roosevelt, elected to Congress last November for the first time, (3) Mr. Y, a Republican from New York State, who has been in Congress for 18 years, (4) Mr. Z, the "minority leader" of the House.

6. The nations represented at the Dumbarton Oaks meeting failed to reach agreement on the question of what should be done in case (1) a neutral nation should apply for admission to "The United Nations," (2) one of the "big four" powers should be charged with aggression by another nation, (3) a dispute should arise over a question of international law, (4) an aggressor nation refuses to accept arbitration of its disputes.

7. Which of these benefits is *not* yet provided by the United States social-security system? (1) Unemployment insurance, (2) Aid to blind persons, (3) Medical care and hospitalization, (4) Old-age benefits.

8. Thomas E. Dewey received most of his electoral votes in (1) the Far West, (2) the Middle West, (3) the Northeast, (4) the Southeast.

9. The U. S. State Department has announced that it would prefer to have inter-Allied disputes settled (1) by military commanders in the areas concerned, (2) by an immediate conference of the "Big Three," (3) by arbitration, (4) after the war.

10. Three of the following statements are quotations from the Atlantic Charter. Which one is *not*? (1) They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live, (2) They seek to help colonies and dependent areas throughout the world achieve independence, (3) They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, (4) Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other.

11. Which of these would make the legislative branch of our federal government less dependent on the executive branch? (1) Elimination of the "two-thirds rule," (2) Increase in the number of congressional committees, (3) Abolition of the practice of "senatorial courtesy," (4) Larger staffs of research experts for congressional committees.

12. The aviation conference at Chicago in November was primarily concerned with (1) international commercial air traffic, (2) converting fighting planes into passenger planes, (3) new air bases on Pacific islands, (4) how air power can be used to prevent aggression.

13. Why is Great Britain especially eager to have pro-British governments in Italy and Greece? (1) The people of the British Isles depend on those countries for much of their food supply, (2) England wants to separate those countries from their historic dependence on Germany, (3) The Mediterranean Sea is one of the vital routes that connect England with her empire, (4) The kings of Italy and Greece are relatives of the king of England.

(Test concluded on back of this sheet)



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James F. Byrnes

## Home Front Mobilizer

JAMES F. BYRNES has often been called the assistant President, or frequently the commanding general of the home front because of the scope of his duties in his official capacity, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. The powers and responsibilities which he holds are second only to those of the President himself, and they exceed those of any member of the cabinet.

Byrnes must control and coordinate the acts and policies of the Office of Price Administration, the War Production Board, the War Manpower Commission, Selective Service, and all other agencies dealing with production and the control of wages, prices, and jobs. The problems which are arising now and will grow steadily to a climax in the postwar period, disposition of war surpluses, and the reconversion of industry, must be attacked by him with the aid of his growing staff.

Although at 65 "Jimmie" Byrnes has had less than two years of experience as a government administrator, he has a background of knowledge in the judicial and legislative fields which makes it possible for him to anticipate the aid or opposition which he will be able to expect in any undertaking. He reduces his executive duties to the simplest possible form, scorning extensive files, charts, conferences, and particularly red tape. He believes in keeping most of his information in his head and does so to a large extent.

Actually almost everything about

Byrnes is simple except the secret of his amazing ability to get along with people, avoid making enemies, and at the same time accomplish whatever he has set himself to do. His grandparents were plain people who came to this country from Ireland during the potato famine and his mother, widowed a few months before James was born, supported herself and her family by going into the dressmaking business in Charleston, South Carolina, and by leading a church choir.

Although James was a brilliant student, he left school at the age of 14, entered a law firm as an office boy, studied stenography, and before he was out of his teens was earning enough to enable his mother to stop working. When he was 21 years old, he won a competition for the job of court reporter in Aiken, South Carolina. For eight years he reported trial proceedings and during the first three of them studied law under the supervision of a friendly judge in his spare time.

Byrnes passed the South Carolina bar examinations in 1903, borrowed \$4,500 from an Aiken bank, added \$500 of his own savings and bought the *Aiken Journal and Review*, which he edited for four years. In 1908 he was elected solicitor (district attorney) for the judicial district in which he had been court reporter. By 1910 he was ready to run for Congress. He won—by 57 votes.

During the 14 years Byrnes spent

in Congress he made friends, learned how politics and legislation are interwoven on Capitol Hill, and how to hold his constituents. Long before the First World War he had handled his first appropriations bill and by 1917 he was a member of the deficiency subcommittee of the House Appropriations committee. It was in this capacity that he came to know young Franklin D. Roosevelt, then assistant secretary of the navy, who was trying to secure funds for wartime expansion.

Defeated in his race for the Senate in 1924, Byrnes went back to South Carolina to practice law and incidentally to earn several times as much yearly as his congressional salary. In 1930 he ran again and was elected to the Senate in time to line up South Carolina's delegates for Roosevelt in the 1932 Democratic Convention. He played an important role in the Senate during the first two terms of the Roosevelt administration.

Byrnes, although characteristically conservative and by no means a New Dealer, became the Senate spokesman for the White House, partly because of his friendship for Roosevelt but probably even more because of his known talent for getting people to say



James F. Byrnes

"yes." He is firmly convinced that all legislation is a matter of compromise, and he has a charming facility for taking defeat, laughing it off, and never fretting over lost causes.

Nevertheless there have been times when Byrnes differed sharply with the President. He has proposed or supported acts contrary to the domestic policies of the New Deal. Roosevelt has twice vetoed Byrnes' candidacy for the vice presidency of the United States, but he appointed him to the Supreme Court in 1941. Accustomed to the activity of the Senate, Byrnes was not too unhappy when he was called from the echoing marble halls of the Supreme Court to the busy executive offices at the White House to be the President's right-hand man on the home front.

### Semester Test

(Concluded from preceding page)

14. Which of the following possible settlements of the Russo-Polish boundary dispute would be most strictly in accordance with the terms of the Atlantic Charter? The question might be settled by (1) unanimous agreement of Britain, Russia, and the United States, (2) majority vote of the security council of the proposed postwar international organization, (3) a vote of the people living in eastern Poland, (4) arbitration by an international court.

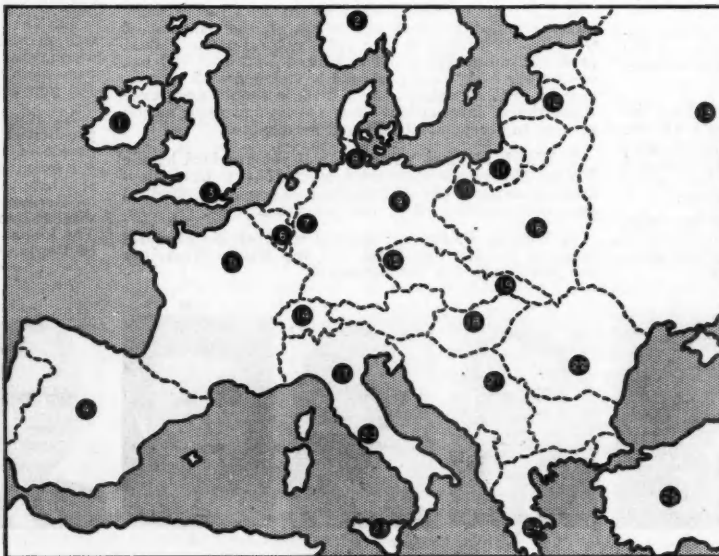
**PART THREE. PLACES IN THE NEWS.** For each of the following 15 places find the location on the map and write the number of that location opposite the corresponding item number on your answer sheet.

- Sicily
- Latvia
- Eire
- Kiel Canal
- Turkey
- Curzon Line
- Ploesti
- Neutral nation governed by a dictator who gained power in a civil war fought from 1936 to 1939
- Part of Germany famous as the land of Teutonic Knights and Junkers
- Greatest concentration of heavy industry in Germany
- Seat of the "Mother of Parliaments"
- This nation owns most of the islands in the Aegean Sea
- Headquarters of government headed by Charles de Gaulle
- Nation sometimes known as "Kingdom of the South Slavs"
- That part of Czechoslovakia held by Russian troops

**PART FOUR. MATCHING.** In each set of parallel columns below and to the right, match each item in the left-hand column with the name or term from the right-hand column most closely associated with it. Place a capital letter opposite each item number on your answer sheet. The same letter should not be used more than once in any one set; and some letters will remain unused.

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Congressman X sends, without paying postage, 2400 copies of a speech to the voters in his district  | (A) caucus                  |
| 2. Congressman Y secures a congressional appropriation of \$43,500 to drain a swamp in the northern part of his district   | (B) cloture                 |
| 3. With 75 senators present, 52 of them vote in favor of limiting each senator to 30 minutes' time for debating a given bill   | (C) franking                |
| 4. Members of the Republican party in Congress meet separately to decide in advance how they will vote on a given bill   | (D) gerrymandering          |
| 5. The National Committee for Promoting Apiculture hires three agents to interview key members of Congress in an effort to persuade them to vote for a bill raising the tariff on imported honey | (E) lobbying                |
| 6. The President is known to oppose repeal of a certain tax, but Congress provides for repeal of the tax in an amendment to the post-office appropriation bill                                   | (F) nepotism                |
|  | (G) pork-barrel legislation |
|  | (H) rider                   |

\* Note to teachers. The CIVIL LEADER answer key contains a typographical error for this item.



- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 7. Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes                       | (A) Canada               |
| 8. Occupied by British, Russian, and American troops | (B) China                |
| 9. EAM and EDES                                      | (C) Greece               |
| 10. Held Transylvania from 1941 to 1944              | (D) Hungary              |
| 11. Falange party                                    | (E) India                |
| 12. Third largest country in the world, in area      | (F) Iran                 |
|  | (G) Spain                |
|  | (H) Yugoslavia           |
| 13. Electoral College                                | (A) 48 members           |
| 14. House of Representatives                         | (B) 96 members           |
| 15. Senate   | (C) 151 members          |
|  | (D) 435 members          |
|  | (E) 531 members          |
| 16. Eduard Benes                                     | (A) Athens               |
| 17. Edelmiro Farrell                                 | (B) Buenos Aires         |
| 18. Channel Island                                   | (C) Czechoslovakia       |
| 19. V-2 target                                       | (D) District of Columbia |
| 20. B-29 base  | (E) England              |
| 21. Location of Dumbarton Oaks                       | (F) Formosa              |
| 22. Where Sergio Osmena set up his government        | (G) Guernsey             |
|  | (H) Leyte                |
|  | (J) Saipan               |

**PART FIVE. CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.** Write your answers by number on your answer sheet.

- Which one of these events happened first?
  - Thomas E. Dewey becomes governor of New York,
  - Cordell Hull resigns as Secretary of State,
  - Franklin Roosevelt inaugurated for presidency the first time,
  - John W. Bricker nominated for vice-presidency.
- Which one of the above events happened last?
- Which one of the following did American troops invade first in this war?
  - Marianas,
  - Guadalcanal,
  - Mindoro,
  - Palau.
- Which of the above did our forces invade last?
- Which of the following happened first?
  - Death of Manuel Quezon,
  - Surrender of Americans on Corregidor,
  - Portugal loses control of the Philippines,
  - Outbreak of Spanish-American War.
- Which happened last?



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